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The Meckly Clarion.

THURSDAYJULY 22, 1869.

POWER & BARKSDALE. HARRIS BARRSDALE

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR

CONSTITUTION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. ADDREED by Convention May 15, 1868.

PREAMBLE.

To the end that Justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, we, the people of the State of Mississippi, grateful to Almighty God for the free exercise of the right to choose our own form of Government, do Ordain this

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All persons resident in this State, eltizens of the United States, are hereby declared citizens of of the State of Mississippi.

Sec. 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liherty or property, except by due process of

Sec. 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas

Sec. 3. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 4. The freedom of speech and of the press shall be held sacred and in all indictments for libel the jury shall determine the law and the facts under the direction of the Sec. 5. No person's life or liberty shall be

twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense. Sec. 5. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government on any

assemble and petition the government on any subject, shall never be impaired.

Sec. 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself, or counsel, or both, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted by the witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county where the offence was committed; and he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 8. Cruel or unusual punishment shall Sec. 8. Cruel or unusual punishment shall not be inflicted, nor shall excessive fines be

mposed; excessive bail shall not be required, and all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capi-tal offences, when the proof is evident, or pre-

sumption great.
Sec. 9. No ex post facto law, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be

10. Private property shall not be taken for public use, except upon due compensation first being made to the owner, or owners there-of in a manner to be provided for by law. Sec. 11. There shall be no imprisonment for

12. The right of trial by jury shall re-

Sec. 13. No property qualification shall ever be required of any person to become a juror. Sec. 14. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses and possessions, from unrea-sonable seizure, or search, and no warrant shall be issued without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation specially designating the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 15. All persons shall have a right to keep and bear arms for their defence. Sec. 16. The rights of married women shall Sec. 19. The rights of married women shall be protected by law, in property owned previous to marriage; and, also, in all property acquired in good faith by purchase, gift, devise or bequest, after marriage; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to protect said property from being applied to the payment of their lawful

Sec. 17. No property qualification for eligibility to office shall ever be required.

Sec. 18. No property or educational qualification shall ever be required for any person

become an elector. Sec. 19. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 20. The right to withdraw from the

Sec. 29. The right to withdraw from the Federal Union on account of any real or supposed grievances shall never be assumed by this State, nor shall any law be passed in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the Government of

the United States.

Sec. 21. No public money or moneys shall be appropriated for any charitable or other public institutions in this State making any distinction among the citizens thereof; Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent the Legislature from appropriating the school fund in accordance with the article in this Constitution relating to public schools.

to public schools.
Sec. 22. No distinction shall ever be made
by law between citizens and alien friends in ference to the possession, enjoyment or

decent of property.

Sec. 23. No religious test as a qualification for office shall ever be required and no preference shall ever be given by law, to any religious sect or mrde of worship, but the free enjoyment of all religious sentiments, and the different modes of worship shall ever be held different modes of worship shall ever be held sacred; Provided, The rights hereby secured shall not be construed to justify acts of licentiousness injurious to morals or dangerous to

the peace and safety of the State. Sec. 24. The right of all citizens to travel upon all public conveyances shall not be infringed upon, nor in any manner abridged in this State. Sec. 25. The military shall be in strict subor-

Sec. 25. The military shall be in strict dination to the civil power.

Sec. 25. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of the convicte and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two wit-nesses to the same overt act, or on confession

nesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Sec. 27. No person's life shall be perilled by the practice of duelling, and any person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or, go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be disqualified from holding any office under this Constitution, and shall forever be disfranchised in this State.

Sec. 28. All courts shall be open and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right, and justice administered without sale, denial, or delay.

administered without sale, denial, or delay. Sec. 29. No person shall ever be elected or appointed to any office in this State, for life, or during good behavior, but the term of all offi-ces shall be for some specified period. Sec. 30. No person shall be debarred from

prosecuting or defending any civil cause for or against him, or herself, before any tribunal in this State, by him or herself, or counsel or

Sec. 31. No person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded inst criminally by

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS. Section 1. The powers of government of the State of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are Legislative to one; those which are Judicial to another; and those which are Facultiva to another.

which are Executive to another.

Sec. 2. No person or collection of persons being of one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not be an elector under this Constitution; and who shall not, at the time of his election, have an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent. Sec. 4. The Sénate shall consist of members

districts as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either House of the Legislature, and the persons thereupon chosen shall hold their seats for the unexpired term.

Sec. 10. Each house shall appoint its own officers, and shall judge of the qualifications, returns and election of its own members.

Sec. 11. The Senate shall choose a President pro tempore, to act in the absence or disability of the Lieutenant Governor.

Sec. 12. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a less

stitute a quorum to do business; but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each

house shall provide.

Sec. 13. Neither house shall, without the

Sec. 13. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 14. Each house may determine rules of its own proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior; and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same offense. They shall each, from time to time, publish a journal of the proceedings, except such parts as may, in their opinion, require secrecy, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be entered on the journal at the request of one-tenth of the members present; Provided, That the yeas and nays shall always be entered on the journal on the passage of a bill appropriating money.

Sec. 15. The doors of each house, when in session, or in committee of the whole, shall be exceptive.

Sec. 39. The Legislature shall provide by law for determining contested elections.

Sec. 31. The legislature shall not the organization of new counties, locating townty changed so as to include an area of less than four hundred, nor more than six hundred and twenty-five square miles.

Sec. 38. No Senator or Representative, during the term for which he was elected, shall be appointed to any office of profit under this beappointed t

divorces granted.

Sec. 22. Bills may originate in either House, and be amended or rejected in the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days, in each house, unless two-thirds of the house where the same is pending, shall dispense with the rules; and every bill having passed both Houses, shall be signed by the President of the

information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia when in actual service, or by leave of the court, for misdemeanor in office; Provided. That the legislature in cases of petit larceny, assaults, assault and battery, affray, riot, unlawful assembly, drunkenness, vagrancy, and other misdemeanors of like character, may dispense with an inquest of a Grand Jury, and may authorize prosecutions before justices of the peace, or such other inferior court or courts as may be established by law.

Sec. 32. The enumeration of rights in this Constitution shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by, and inherent in the people.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE.

The limits and boundaries of the State of Mississippi shall remain as now established by law.

ARTICLE III.

Senate and the Speaker of the House of Represented to the Governor of the House in open session.

Sec. 23. The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by, and inherent in the people.

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unless the Legislature, by adjournment, prevented its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after its next meeting.

Sec. 25. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary (except on questions of adjournment,) shall be presented to the Governor, and, before it shall take effect, be approved by him; or, being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both Houses, according to the rules of limitation prescribed in all cases of a bill.

Shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor.

Sec. 15. He shall, by virtue of his office, be Whole he may debate on all questions, and when there is an equal division in the Senate, or on a joint vote of both Houses, he shall give the casting vote.

Sec. 16. He shall, by virtue of his office, be Whole he may debate on all questions, and when there is an equal division in the Senate.

Sec. 15. He shall, by virtue of his office, be Whole he may debate on all questions, and when there is an equal division in the Senate, or on a joint vote of both Houses, he shall give the casting vote.

Sec. 16. He shall, by virtue of his office, be Whole he may debate on all questions as the Governor.

Sec. 15. He shall, by virtue of his office, be Whole he may debate on all questions are discovered.

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Section 1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 27. The House of Representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every second year by the qualified electors of the several counties.

preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Senators present.

Senators present.

Sec. 30. Judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Governor and perform said duties, and receive the same compensation as the Governor, and in case of the inability of the foregoing officers to discharge the duties of Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect the same compensation as the Governor, and the same compensation as the Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect the same compensation as the Governor, and the same compensation as the Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect the same compensation as the Governor, and the same compensation as the Governor, and the same compensation as the Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect the same compensation as the Governor, and the same compensation as the Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect the same compensation as the Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect the same compensation as the Governor, and the same compensation as the Governor and perform same duties, and receive the same compensation as the Governor and perform same duties, and the same compensation as the Governor and perform same duties, and the same compensation as the Governor and perform same duties, and the same compensation as the Governor and perform same duties.

Sec. 34. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods, of making such enumeration, he apportioned among the several counties, or districts, according to the number of qualified electors in each, and shall not be less than one hundred, nor more than

one hundred and twenty.

Sec. 35. The number of Senators shall, upon each enumeration made, be apportioned according to the number of qualified electors in the several districts, and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third the

whole number of Representatives. Sec. 36. The Senators on being convened after the first election, shall be divided by lot from their respective Congressional Districts into two classes, as nearly equal as can be, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated

at the expiration of the second year.

Sec. 37. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of new counties, locating county seats and changing county lines; but no county shall be organized, nor the lines of

bundred and twenty-five square miles.

Sec. 38. No Senator or Representative, during the term for which he was elected, shall be appointed to any office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in offices, except to such offices as may be filled by an election of the people.

Sec. 39. The Legislature shall provide by law for determining contested elections.

and imprisonment any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the Mouse, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence or in any way disturb their deliberations during the session; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the final adjournment of that session.

Sec. 16. No person liable for public moneys unaccounted for shall be eligible to a seat in either House of the Legislature, or to any office of profit or trust until he shall have accounted for and paid over all sums for which he may have been liable.

Sec. 17. No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust, nor shall be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage within this State, who shall have been convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crimes.

be increased or diminished; but no alteration of such compensation of members shall take effect during the session at which it is made.

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall direct by law in what courts and in what manner suits may be brought against the State.

Sec. 22. The Legislature shall not have power to pass any bill of divorce; but may prescribe by law the manner in which cases shall be investigated in the courts of justice, and divorces granted.

Sec. 22. Bills may originate in either House, sary and expedient.

rules of limitation prescribed in all cases of a bill.

Sec. 25. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except on appropriation made by law.

Sec. 27. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but two-thirds of all the members present must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senate according to law and evidence. receive said compensation until the Governor be able to resume his dates, but if from disa-bility or otherwise, the Lieutenant Governor shall be incapable of performing said duties, or if he be absent from the State, the President of the Senate pro tempore shall act in his stend, but if there be no such President, or if he be disqualified by like disability, or be absent from the State, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume the office of Governor and perform said duties, and receive the same compensation as the Governor, and

Sec. 4. The Sénate shall consist of members to be chosen every four years by the qualified electors of the several districts.

Sec. 5. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have been an inhabitant of the State one year, and who shall not have an actual residence in the district he may be an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

Sec. 6. The political year shall begin the first Monday of January, and the Legislature shall meet annually on the first Tuesday after the Governor, until altered by the Governor, until altered by law.

Sec. 7. All general elections shall be by ballot, and shall commence and be bolden every two years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, until altered by the Legislature of the State on the first meads and the party charged by the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

Sec. 8. Flection for members of the Legislature shall be provided the several counties and of the election for Lieutenant coording to law.

Sec. 1. The seems the season of the several counties and a first manner as that of the Governor shall be decided in the same manner as that of the Governor shall be decided in the same manner as that of the Governor shall be decided of the Legislature, remove from office the Judges of the State one year next preceding the day of his election, and shall continue in office during the term of four years; he shall be for the vote is finally taken and decided, and shall act and the party charged be notified of the same before the vote is finally taken and decided, and shall state and vote the state of the State one year next preceding the day of his election, and shall, and the period the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before the state of Mississisppi.

Sec. 32. The style of the laws of the State one year next preceding the day of his election, and shall, and the party charged the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative th

sooner removed. Sec. 22. All officers named in this article Sec. 22. All officers named in this article shall hold ther offices during the term for which they were elected, unless removed by impeachment or otherwise; and until their successors shall be duly qualified to enter on the discharge of their separate duties.

ARTICLE VI. JUDICIARY.

Section 1. The Judial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, and such other courts of law and equity as are hereafter pro-vided for in this Constitution.

vided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, any two of whom, when convened, shall form a quorum. The Legislature shall divide the State into three

expiration of every three years, one of said Judges shall be appointed as aforesaid. The term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be nine years.

Sec. 4. The Supreme Court shall have no jurisdiction but such as properly belongs to a Supreme Court.

Sec. 5. All vacancies which may occur in said Court, from death, resignation, or removal, shall be filled by appointment, as aforesaid; provided, however, that if a vacancy shall occur during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor shall appoint a successor, who shall hold his office until the

next meeting of the Legislature.
Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court who shall not have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his appointment, and who shall not have been for two years immediately preceding, a citizen of the State. Sec. 7. The Supreme Court shall be held twice in each year, at the seat of Govern-ment, at such times as the Legislature may

sec. 11. The Judges of the Circuit Court shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their office for the term of six

Sec. 17. The Legislature shall divide the State into a convenient number of Chancery Districts, to be composed of not more than four counties. Chancellors shall be appoint ted in the same manner as the Judges of the Circuit Courts. Their qualifications shall be regulated by law, and they shall hold their office for the term of four years. They shall hold a court in each county at least four times in each year, and shall receive such compensation as may be provided by

Sec. 18. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Mississippi," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and

by the authority of 'The State of Mississippi,'
and shall conclude 'against the peace and
dignity of the same.'
Sec. 19. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by said Court, for the term of four years, and the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and the Clerk of the Chancery Circuit Court, and the Clerk of the Chancery
Court, shall be elected by the qualified voters of their several counties, and shall hold
their office for the term of four years, and
the Legislature shall provide by law, what
duties shall be performed by the Clerks of
the Circuit and Chancery Courts, during
vacation, subject to the approval of the
Court

Sec. 20. The qualified electors of each county shall elect five persons, by districts, for the term of two years, who shall constitute a Board of Supervisors for each county, a majority of whom may transact business. which body shall have full jurisdiction over roads, ferries, and bridges, and shall order all county elections, to fill vacarcies that may arise in the offices of their respective counties, and perform such other duties as shall be provided by law. The Clerk of the Chancery Court of each county shall be Clerk of such Board of Supervisors. Sec. 21. No person shall be eligible as a member of said Board who shall not have

resided one year in the county, but this qualification shall not extend to such new

in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, by districts, who shall hold their office for the term of two years. The jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace shall be limited to causes in which the principal of limited to causes in which the principal of the amount in controversy shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. In all causes tried by a Justice of the Peace the right of appeal shall be secured, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. The Legislature shall, from time to time, establish such other inferior Courts as may be necessary, and abolish the same whenever they shall deem it expedient.

Sec. 25. There shall be an Attorney General elected by the qualified electors of the

eral elected by the qualified electors of the State, and a competent number of District Attorneys shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts, whose term of service shall be four years, and whose duties and compensation shall be

prescribed by law.
Sec. 26. Clerks, Sheriffs, and other county officers, for wilful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment by Grand Jury, and trial by Petit Jury, and upon conviction, shall be removed from office.

ARTICLE, VII.

FRANCHISE.

Section. 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

Sec. 2. All male inhabitants of this State, except idiots and insane persons, and Indians, not taxed, citizens of the United States, or not taxed, citizens of the United States, or naturalized, twenty-one years old and upwards, who have resided in this State six months, and in the county one month next preceding the day of election, at which said inhabitant offers to vete, and who are duly registered according to the requirements of section three of this article, and who are not disqualified by reason of any crime, are declared to be qualified electors.

to be qualified electors.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall provide, by law, for the registration of all persons entitled to vote at any election, and all persons entitled to register shall take and subscribe the fol-

there shall be chosen Governor by the joint ted to exercise the right of suffrage within this ballot of both Houses of the Legislature of the terms of the convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crimes.

See. 18. Any person who shall have been convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crimes.

See. 18. Any person who shall have been convicted of privacy or offering directly of the population of any person who shall give or offer any bribe to procure the election or appointment of any person to office shall on conviction thereof be disqualified from being an elector, or holding any office of profit or trust under the laws of this State.

See. 18. See and the distance were population of the peace of the Legislature shall be provided by law.

See. 4. He shall receive for his services and the distance were officed to the service of the Army and Navy of the State and shall be connected with limit and there the termination of each session.

See. 20. The members of the Legislature shall direct by law in what courts and in what manner suits may be brought against the State.

See. 22. The Legislature shall direct by law in what courts and in what manner suits may be brought against the State.

See. 22. The Legislature shall near the season at which it is made.

See. 22. The Legislature shall direct by law proper, not be serviced of the connection of the court of the suits of the state shall be administed to the suits of the state of the shall be administed to the same of the state of the shall severally receive from the public treasury be increased or diminished; but no alteration of such compensation of members shall take and subscribe the following different place in the state set of the President of the President of the President of the President of the Pr

elector.
Sec. 5. No person shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust civil or military, in this State, who, as a member of the Legislature, voted for the call of the Convention that passshall hold their office for the term of six years.

Sec. 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court, who shall not, at the time of his appointment have attained the age of twenty-six years and shall have been two years a citizen of the State.

voided for the call of the Convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession, or who, as a delegate to any Convention, voted for or sign-dany ordinance of secession, or who gave voluntary aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or who accepted or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, civil or military, under any authority er office, civil or military, under any authority er office.

Sec. 13. The State shall be divided into convenient Judicial Districts.

Sec. 14. Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State; but in civil cases, only, when the principal of the amount in controversy exceeds one hundred and lifty dollars.

Sec. 15. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, and the Judges of said Courts may interchange circuits with each other, in such manner as may be presented by law, and shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 16. Chancery Courts shall be established in each county in the State, with full jurisdiction in all matters of equity, and of divorce and alimony; in matters testamentary, and of administration in minor's business, and allotment of dower, and in cases of idiocy, lunacy, and persons non-compos mentis.

Sec. 17. The Legislature shall divide the

SCHOOL FUNDS, EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

Section I. As the stability of a Republican form of government depends mainly upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of free public schools, by taxation or otherwise, for all children between the ages of(5) five and (21) twenty-one years, and shall, as soon as practicable, establish schools of higher grade.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Superintendent of Public Education elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor, who shali

Public Education elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor, who shall have the qualification of the Secretary of State, and hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, whose duties shall be the general supervision of the common schools and the educational interests of the State, and who shall perform such other duties pertaining to his office, and receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law; he shall report to the Legislature, for its adoption, within twenty days after the opening of its first session under

Sec. 3. There shall be a Board of Education, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education, for the management and investment of the school funds, under the general direction of the Legislature, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Superintendent and one other of said board shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 4. There shall be a Superintendent of Public Education, in each county, who shall be appointed by the Board of Education, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; whose term of office shall be two years, and whose compensation and duties shall be prescribed by law; Provided, that the Legislature shall have power to make said office of County School Superintendent of the several counties elective, as other county officers are.

Sec. 5. A public school or schools shall be maintained in each school district at least four months in each year. Any school district neglecting to maintain such school or schools shall be deprived for that year of its proportion of the income of the free school fund and of all funds arising from taxes for the support of schools.

qualification shall not extend to such new counties as may hereafter be established, until one year after their organization, and all vacancies that may occur in said Board shall be supplied by election as aforesaid, to the unexpired term.

Sec. 22. Judges of all the Courts of this State, and all other civil officers, shall, by virtue of their office, be conservators of the peace, and shall be, by law, vested with ample powers in that respect.

Sec. 23. A competent number of Justices of the Peace and Constables shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, by districts, who shall hold their Lawrence, Simpson and Copiah, and of all lands now or hereafter vested in the State by escheat or purchase, or forfeiture for taxes, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties, for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys received for license granted under the general laws of the State for the sale of intoxicating liquor, or keeping of dram shops; all moneys paid as an equivalent for persons exempt from military duty, and the funds arising from the consolidation of the Congressional township funds, and the lands belonging thereto, together with all moneys donated to the State for school purposes, which funds shall be securely invested in United States Bonds, and remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased but not diminished, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated for the support of free schools.

Sec. 7. The Legislature may levy a poll tax not to exceed two dollars a head in aid of the school fund, and for no other purpose.

not to exceed two dollars a head in aid of the school fund, and for no other purpose.

Sec. 8. The Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide for the establishment of an Agricultural College or Colleges, and shall appropriate the two hundred and ten thousand acres of land donated to the State for the support of such a College by the act of Congress passed July 2d, A. D. 1865; or the money or scrip, as the case may be, arising from the sale of said lands or any lands which may hereafter be granted, or appropriated for such after be granted, or appropriated for such

Sec. 9. No religious sect or sects shall ever control any part of the school or university funds of this State. Sec. 10. The Legislature shall, from time, to time as may be necessary, provide for the levy and collection of such other taxes as may be re-quired to properly support the system of free schools herein adopted, and all school funds shall be divided pro rata among the children of

ARTICLE IX. MILITIA.

Section 1. All able bodied male citizens of Section I. All able bodied male citizens of this State, between the ages of eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years, shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this State, in such manner as the Legislature shall provide, not incompatible with this Constitution, and the Constitution and laws of the United States, Sec. 2. The Legislature shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping, and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

when called into active service.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the first Legislature to make such laws as shall be necessary to immediately create an effective militia in

to immediately create an effective militia in this State.

Sec. 4. All officers of militia, except non-commissioned officers, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, and shall be chosen for their military knowledge, their experience in arms, and their fidelity and loyalty; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by the Senate, on recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended or by the decision of a court martial, pursuant to law, or at his own request.

quest.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia, except when it is called into the service of the United States, and shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws, repel invasion, and to suppress riots and insurrections.

press riots and insurrections.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate, commission one Major-General for the State, who shall be a citizen thereof; and also, one Brigadier General for each Congressional District, who shall be a resident of the district for which he shall be appointed, and each district shall constitute a Militia Division.

Sec. 7. The Adjutant General, and other staff officers to the Commander-in-Chief, shall be appointed by the Governor, and their ap-

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]